FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANDEAN PACT IMPLEMENTS PLAN TO PAY DEBT

PY261557 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 25 Apr (EFE) -- The Cartagena Agreement Board, a technical-communitarian body, today stated here that to the degree in which the Andean Pact, made up of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, increases its exports to other countries, it will pay its foreign debt.

The Andean Pact will put into effect an ambitious strategic plan "to definitely open the foreign economic relations of its member countries with other countries throughout the world," to diminish the worst economic imbalance experienced by nations of the subregion during the past 50 years, the board stated.

According to a document released today, the Andean commercial opening is aimed at the five continents, but preferably at Latin American and Caribbean nations. Relations with the United States, Spain, and the EEC will receive special attention, including trade with Japan, Canada, and the Scandinavian countries. Asia, Africa, and the socialist nations, particularly Yugoslavia and the PRC, are also included as Andean Pact targets.

The board recalled that in 1982 the subregional gross domestic product stagnated, and that in 1983 it dropped by an average of 4 percent. Unemployment has already reached 10 percent of the Andean labor force and is increasing, and price increases jumped from 60 percent in 1982 to 110 percent in 1983.

The overall deficit in the balance of payments, which in 1982 reached $1,275,000,000, surpassed $2 billion in 1983, due to the high cost of the debt service, which represented 42 percent of the revenues received from subregional exports.

The board feels that the Andean economic structure is too dependent; 56 percent of foreign investment comes from the United States, which supplies the Andean Pact with 40 percent. The Andean nations' total foreign debt reached $66 billion in 1983, 60 percent of which comes from private sources. The productive apparatus of countries of the subregion depends almost 50 percent on U.S. technology. This high foreign dependency, the board concluded, makes the Andean group highly vulnerable to the breakdowns that take place in its member countries and in the world economy.

ALADI FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN URUGUAY

PY261927 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Today the president of the Republic of Uruguay opened the meeting of foreign ministers of the ALADI member countries. The meeting, headed by Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso, is being held in the city hall auditorium.

During the meeting the foreign ministers will seek to increase complementary trade exchange among the countries of the region.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ALADI, BEAGLE, FALKLANDS

PY261855 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo called charges of negligence or imprudence in carrying out his duties unimportant, and refused to comment on the accusations that Lawyer Victor Guerrero has brought against him regarding the publication in a newspaper of a secret telegram sent from the Argentine Embassy to the Foreign Ministry. Caputo made this statement just before leaving for Montevideo, where he will participate in the meeting of the Latin American Integration Associaton (ALADI).

In statements that he made this morning at the Metropolitan Airport, the foreign minister indicated that the advances of ALADI will be discussed in Montevideo and that he will take advantage of his stay in the Uruguayan capital to meet with other Latin American foreign ministers.

Asked whether he would meet with the Chilean foreign minister, Caputo said that "I have no meeting with the Chilean foreign minister on my agenda, although a meeting is possible.

"We will see, we will see," Caputo said when he was asked whether there would be any important steps within the next few months in the negotiations with Chile over the southern border conflict.

Regarding the Malvinas, the foreign minister said that the Argentine position "is a simple one; it is not a question of a lack of flexibility, it is a question of sovereign rights. "Of course Argentina is going to negotiate through diplomatic channels, but those negotiations can in no way imply that we are going to give way on such an essential matter as the sovereignty of the islands."

Caputo also said that a trip to the PRC by President Raul Alfonsin "has not been confirmed."

Regarding the charges that the defense lawyer of Jesus Iglesias Rouco, Victor Guerrero Leconte, has brought against him for "negligence or imprudence" in his functions, the foreign minister said that "I read about it in the newspapers, it is not important, and I prefer not to comment on it."

SENATOR ON UK MPS' VISIT, FALKLANDS, PRC VISIT

PY270115 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Apr (NA) -- Adolfo Gass, president of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today announced that five British MP's will be in Washington "from about 5 to 10 May" to obtain information on the position of the representatives of Latin American delegations over the Malvinas conflict. Senator Cass also announced that two British MP's, the Conservative Cyrill Townsend and Labor member George Foulkes, will visit Argentina during the second half of July to try to recompose the relations between the two countries that were broken as a result of the Malvinas war in 1982. Gass admitted that in Paris he met with Jim Lester, member of the House of Commons Foreign Relations Committee, to discuss mutual relations.

The president of the Argentine Senate's Foreign Relations Committee made these remarks at Ezeiza International Airport upon his arrival from the PRC with Senator Antonio Napoli after an official visit to that country as representatives of the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

Antonio Napoli, vice president of the UCR senators' bloc, announced that "a high-ranking Chinese mission will visit Argentina this winter" to strengthen relations between the two countries. He said that during the visit to Communist China "no agreement was signed" but that discussions were held on the possibility of exporting "meat, wool, and technology" to China.

Senator Gass then indicated that after "diplomatic and commercial relations are reestablished with Great Britain, I am convinced that they (the British) will agree" to discuss the issue of sovereignty over the Malvinas. He said: "If we are not going to negotiate sovereignty, what are we going to talk about?" He added that after the negotiations the "Malvinas will be ours." When he was reminded that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher maintains an intransigent position regarding the issue of sovereignty, Senator Gass said that the British people and parliamentarians do not feel the same way; they want to negotiate.

Gass admitted that during a stopover in Paris he met with Jim Lester, a member of the House of Commons Foreign Relations Committee, who came specially from London to Paris to meet with him and Deputy Federico Storani.

Gass also emphasized the welcome given by the Chinese to the Argentine delegation, which "was housed in the same village where U.S. President Ronald Reagan will be staying." In conclusion, he noted the degree of economic and social development reached by China after the 1949 Communist revolution.

NEW LABOR MINISTER CASELLA ON FUTURE POLICY

PY261355 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0027 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Apr (TELAM) -- Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella today stated that we intend to distribute wealth justly in Argentina. This implies, of course, increasing the real salary, and he said that the military dictatorship had destroyed the organizational structure of the ministry and of its regional offices throughout the country. Casella spoke with journalists in the press room of Government House just after he was sworn in. He pointed out that the Labor Ministry's policy will be an appropriate one, in accordance with the principles that are established in the platform of the Radical Civic Union [UCR].

He said that the Labor Ministry is the state organization that defends the rights of the workers and, therefore, that is the task we plan to carry out.

He said that the policy that had been implemented up to the present by former Minister Mucci is that of the UCR, "because it is outlined in the Radical philosophy and platform; they are principles, they are not just instrumental formats." He added that what is now being modified is the instrumental format through a change of people in the Labor Ministry, but in no way is the government's final objective under discussion.

He pointed out that we stated many times from the country's forums before the elections, and we have said again from the posts that we occupied afterward, that we intend to distribute wealth justly throughout Argentina. This implies, of course, increasing the real salary.

Therefore, he said, what we will try to obtain through instrumental measures is an economic system that will create growth for the nation and at the same time a just distribution of wealth.

He indicated that this task will be carried out while we are rebuilding the country's industrial and economic bases, and he pointed out that the Labor Ministry's mission is to stimulate a just distribution of wealth from government levels even with the burden of existing difficulties and taking into account that the military process also destroyed the organizational structure of the Labor Ministry. We know, for example, that there are places in the interior of the country where the regional economies have fallen apart and that the ministry's regional delegations have been closed.

MEETING BETWEEN CGT, BARRIONUEVO NOT HELD

PY270210 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Apr 84 p 11

[Excerpt] (DYN-NA) -- Leaders of the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) failed to appear for a scheduled meeting with the presidential delegate for union normalization, Hugo Barrionuevo, apparently upset that the rival Union Liaison Board was being given equal treatment in talks centred on future union elections.

CGT press secretary Enrique Venturini phoned Barrionuevo shortly after 1 pm to say the talks would have to be postponed because a meeting between CGT secretaries-general and Church officials went on longer than expected. No new date was set and an upset Barrionuevo told reporters, "I've told them (the CGT) now I'm waiting for them to tell me when they can make it." Union sources reported that Barrionuevo in turn warned Venturini "don't give me the run around because we've been doing that together for the past six years."

Barrionuevo, who did not rule out the possibility that the CGT action indicated their displeasure with the course of union talks, nonetheless met with Liaison Board leaders at 4 pm.

ALFONSIN PREDICTS UNION NORMALIZATION 'SOON'

PY262215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Venado Tuerto, 26 Apr (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has disclosed that union normalization and democratization will be attained soon, because this is what the absolute majority of Argentine workers want. The head of state made this and other statements to the press at the Venado Tuerto City Hall, where he said that now that institutions have been restored, we ourselves must adopt democratic attitudes.

He said that sectarian interests, violence, and opportunism must be shunned and that the people must decide to raise moral banners, because no others are compatible with democracy.

Regarding former Minister Antonio Mucci's replacement, Alfonsin said that it does not affect his personal image because he is respected and it is known that he did a very important job. However, Alfonsin said that replacements occur often.

In response to a question on the internal situation of political parties, he said that political party problems are natural, stressing that it would be bad if they did not have any problems because they are a sign of internal party democracy.

Explains Term 'Lebanization'

PY261716 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] At the end of the ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the Venado Tuerto foundation in Cordoba, President Alfonsin agreed to talk with the press, during which he referred to the scope of the term Lebanization which he used a few days ago.

Alfonsin stated that this term did not refer to a specific situation. He said: I think we all must adopt the following position: We either raise our own flag or others will raise flags here which do not belong to our country. This is what happened in Lebanon.

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON BUDGET CUTS, INQUIRIES

PY270153 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Apr 84 p 11

[Text] Santa Fe (NA-DYN) -- Army Chief of Staff Jorge Arguindegui yesterday explained his recent round of visits to military units throughout Argentina was partly inspired by the desire to see how military servicemen were reacting to the anticipated cuts in defence spending and to ensure they all know what to expect. Arguindegui, who was here to inspect the 601st Amphibious Battalion and Second Army Corps unit, dodged questions on what the new priorities in defence spending would be while insisting that combat effectiveness had not been impaired. In this context he pointed out that most of the arms and munitions lost in the Malvinas had been replaced by locally produced armaments. He said the reduction of military service "was being studied."

He denied, however, having said "the ends justify the means" with reference to the anti-terrorist campaign of 1970s. Arguindegui told reporters his relations with Defence Miniser Raul Borras were "the way they should be between superiors and (their) subordinates."

As for the expression of rightwing sentiments by several retired officers in recent months, he said they had a right to free speech. Asked about the work of human rights groups, he said "they are doing their job in investigating the possible excesses which may have taken place in the struggle against subversion and we will give them every support." He added there was no evidence of any "terrorist resurgence."

The cavalry general also met local Peronist governor Jose Maria Vernet and spoke to more than 500 officers and non-commissioned officers during his visit.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS CLUB IN CORDOBA BOMBED

PY261545 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1439 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Cordoba, 26 Apr (TELAM) -- The Army noncommissioned officers club in this city was bombed today. The explosive device only caused damage. The device exploded at approximately 0300 in front of the building located at No 360 Maipu Street in downtown Cordoba, damaging the masonry and windows of neighboring buildings. The event was confirmed by the provincial police, who indicated that the bomb caused only slight damage.

BRIEFS

FRENCH BANK CREDIT CONTRACT -- The Bank of the Argentine Nation has signed a contract for a 100 million French franc credit with the Paris Societe Generale Bank. This credit will finance Argentine imports of capital goods and production units, and will be used for payment for services and technical procedures. The contract will last 2 years, and its servicing will be made at 6-month periods in equal installments. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1704 GMT 11 Apr 84 PY]

FRENCH ARMS SHIPMENT DISPLAYED TO MEDIA

PY262125 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] On behalf of the Defense Ministry, Colonel Romulo Mercado, director general of the Logistics Department of the Defense Ministry, who was accompanied by three [as heard] representatives of the Armed Forces -- Colonel Javier Pammo representing the Armed Forces; Captain Teodoro Nunez the Navy; (Maximo Garcia Bonille) the Air Force; and Colonel Angulo the Army -- and Armed Forces Inspector General Octavio Villa Vicencio, as well as by two representatives of the French Embassy in Bolivia, has shown the media the shipment of arms brought into Bolivia by a French aircraft.

Panamericana representatives observed the boxes being brought out of the hangars where they are being stored and watched them being opened. It was established that each box contained 10 9-mm 1949 model machineguns. Since there are 90 big boxes, it is estimated that there are 900 9-mm machineguns stored in the hangar. Moreover, 240 medium-sized boxes were shown to the journalists who were present. Inside these boxes there were two smaller metal boxes containing 1,500 9-mm rounds of ammunition, which makes a total of 720,000 rounds of ammunition. The journalists were able to see that the arms are brand new and that the boxes are labeled: To the Bolivian Interior Ministry, La Paz. The journalists were given some copies of the brochures packed in the boxes. During this display no military authority made any statements. The journalists witnessed the materiel being returned to the hangar where they are being safeguarded.

COB NATIONAL ASSEMBLY POSTPONED UNTIL 26 APRIL

PY261413 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The national assembly that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] was to hold yesterday, Wednesday, to thoroughly analyze the situation prevailing in the country as a consequence of the economic measures implemented by the government on 12 April, has been postponed once again.

Among the organizations that requested the assembly be postponed are the Mineworkers Federation of Boliva, the printers, peasants, railway workers, university students, and other sectors. COB Secretary General Oscar Sanjines Rodriguez said that the COB national assembly will be held today, Thursday, at 1400 at the Bolivian teachers' club house. Among other statements, Oscar Sanjines disclosed that a group of unidentified armed individuals on Wednesday afternoon barged into the teachers' club house, where the COB meeting was supposed to take place.

TELEVISION WORKERS DECLARE INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY262020 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] At this time we want to report on a resolution issued by the workers of the Bolivian Television Enterprise declaring an indefinite general strike to strongly reject the personal intervention of Information Minister Mario Rueda Pena. The preamble of the resolution states that the National Television Enterprise has once again been subject to government abuses, through the information minister, by the sudden dismissal of its general manager, Eduardo Ascarron.

REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF AMENDMENT DEFEAT

TV Station Allowed Back on Air

PY261316 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0450 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] We have just received the following report from Sao Paulo:

The National Telecommunications Department at 2230 announced that the sealing off of the transmitter of TV Gazeta Channel 11 of Sao Paulo -- which is owned by the Casper Foundation -- was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, and that this station may immediately resume its normal programming.

Apmauro Chaves, president of the Casper Foundation, announced, however, that Channel 11 will not go back on the air until Thursday at 1045, when it will carry an editorial commentary on the closure it suffered today.

TV, Radio Censorship Lifted

PY262111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 26 Apr (AFP) -- The censorship which has been imposed on radio and television stations of Brasilia and 10 municipalities of Goias State since Monday was suspended today by the commander of the Planalto Military Command, General Newton Cruz. According to an official communique released this afternoon, the censorship will not be restored unless it becomes necessary within the framework of the emergency measures which have been in force in these areas since 19 April.

Detainees Released

PY262248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Brasilia, 26 Apr (AFP) -- A total of 35 people who were arrested for violating the regulations adopted by the Planalto Military Command within the framework of the emergency measures that have been in force in Brasilia since 19 April were released today. These people were arrested between last Monday, when the Planalto Military Command prohibited public political demonstrations and began to strictly control the access of people to Brasilia, and early this morning, after the conclusion of the congressional vote on a constitutional amendment, which was rejected, to immediately restore direct presidential elections.

The military authorities today suspended the control of people who enter the University of Brasilia and the City of Brasilia. These measures also formed part of the emergency measures adopted by the government.

Demonstrations in Sao Paulo

PY262110 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Sao Paulo, 26 Apr (AFP) -- Today a military police cavalry patrol charged against several hundred demonstrators who carried out a spontaneous demonstration in downtown Sao Paulo in protest against the rejection of the direct election amendment. At the same time, strike forces of the military police broke up another spontaneous demonstration in the Cathedral park by firing tear gas.

The demonstraters took advantage of the chaos in the streets to break windows and automobile windshields.

Witnesses reported that some of the demonstrators were hurt but did not say how many.

The spontaneous demonstrations only lasted 10 minutes, and therefore the police forces were late in keeping control over the demonstrators.

In view of the environment of tension prevailing in the business area near the Municipal Theater and the Sao Paulo Cathedral, most of the businesses closed 3 hours early.

President Lauds PDS Leaders

PY270104 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Today President Joao Figueiredo summoned PDS [Social Democratic Party] leaders Nelson Marchezan, Aloysio Chaves, and Jose Sarney, the head of the PDS bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, the head of the PDS bloc in the Senate, and the party president, respectively, to Government House to congratulate them on the successful outcome of the vote on the Dante De Oliveira amendment, which was rejected by Congress yesterday.

Opposition, Press React

PY270225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2103 GMT 26 Apr 84

[By Francisco Figueroa]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 26 Apr (EFE) -- The National Congress has rejected the proposal for direct and free presidential elections. The proposal was rejected when the two-thirds majority needed to amend the Constitution was not reached. The proposal obtained 62 percent of the votes in favor (all the votes of the opposition and 55 percent of the government) but the vote of 22 more deputies was needed for passage.

The congressmen who voted against it (65), the ones who abstained (3), and the ones who were absent (113) -- all of the latter from the government party -- created what the press today labeled "the greatest frustration in national history."

FOLHA DE SAO PAULO said: "A minority of bad congressmen said no to the will of their own people who were able to express themselves with clarity, firmness, and in an orderly fashion."

The majority of the Brazilian civilian society struggled over the last 4 months for the reestablishment of popular presidential elections, a process which was obstructed by the 1964 military coup.

"It was a shame and an affront to the will of an entire nation, but we are continuing the struggle," said Jose Freitas Nobre, a leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), the largest opposition party.

"An entire nation cannot be humiliated with impunity in this manner. The minority official party, divorced from the people, will never be able to subdue the nation," said Dante de Oliveira, the deputy who became famous for proposing the constitutional amendment bill.

The parties which oppose the government of General Joao Figueiredo expressed their willingness to continue their struggle for a popular vote, although there is no general agreement on how to do it. The more radical groups want to reactivate the campaign of popular demonstrations, and the labor unions seem to be willing to call for a general strike.

The Figueiredo government indicated that it is ready for an eventual disruption of public order and that it will not hesitate to extend the emergency measures imposed in Brasilia 8 days ago to other states.

The leaders of the opposition announced that they will submit an amendment to a government bill proposing that the direct election proposed for 15 November 1988 be held this year.

Ministers: Now Time To Talk

PY270120 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] During a session that ended early today, the Chamber of Deputies rejected the so-called Dante de Oliveira amendment bill restoring the direct balloting system for presidential elections. Out of the 320 votes that were needed to approve the bill, the amendment received only 298 favorable votes. The congressional decision elicited reactions in various local sectors.

Labor Minister Murillo Macedo has said that negotiations must follow the rejection of the Dante de Oliveira amendment. For his part, Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel has said that now is the time to try and reach an agreement on the government-sponsored amendment, which foresees direct elections for 1988.

TWO DEPUTIES ARRESTED IN BRASILIA 24 APR

PY260010 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 Apr 84

[From the Congressional Report]

[Excerpt] Following instructions, Deputy Walter Guimaraes read the following note issued by the president of the Chamber of Deputies:

In view of the arrest last night of Deputies Aldo Arantes and Jaques Dornelas, the president of the Chamber of Deputies has personally informed the justice minister about this incident, demanded their immediate release, and categorically protested their arrest and the insulting treatment they received.

Signed: Deputy Flavio Marcilio

RESERVOIR TO FACILITATE URANIUM MINE OPERATION

PY250259 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] The national Department of Drought Control will build the (Ferrod) reservoir in the Santa Quiteria District, Ceara State. Among other advantages, the reservoir will facilitate the exploitation of the Itataia uranium mine, which is considered to be the largest in Brazil and the fifth largest in the world. The reservoir will promote the region's development, particularly in six districts of the Curu River Valley. The project, which will create some 500 new jobs, will cost 16 billion cruzeiros.

AD PRESIDENT OUTLINES DEMOCRATIZATION PROPOSAL

PY261318 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 14 Apr 84 p C 3

["Summary" of "Message to the Country" by Democratic Alliance President Gabriel Valdes over a network of three radio stations from Santiago on 13 April]

[Text] Democratic Alliance (AD) President Gabriel Valdes yesterday proposed to lay down a plan that "would call for the full restoration of democracy in Chile in 1985. To that end, he proposed that "an agreement be reached, within 45 days and with the participation of all democratic sectors that want to participate, on the constitutional statute to resolve the conflict over the legitimacy of the 1980 Constitution which is recognized by some and questioned by others...."

The proposal also calls for an agreement on the procedure for the preparation of the Political Parties Law, the General Elections Law, the Electoral Registry Law, and the Elections Tribunal Law; and that any controversy regarding these so-called political laws be decided through a plebiscite.

The proposal was made through a "Message to the Country," which was made public through a voluntary network of three radio stations at 2130 (0130 GMT) last night. The network was made up of Radio Cooperativa, Radio Chilean, and Radio Santiago.

The political leader began by making an analysis of the "social mobilization" actions promoted by the AD and the government responses to them. He also talked about the terrorism of both the right and the left, condemning the attacks against Tucapel Jimenez, Jorge Lavanderos, the Carabineros, and the military. Valdes affirmed that "because of all this, we can say, without resorting to rhetoric, that the nation is in danger of disintegration."

He then spoke about the economic situation, noting the recent ministerial changes. He said: "Our sincere wish is that the new cabinet can at least begin an economic recovery and find the beginning of a solution to poverty and unemployment." Specifically referring to the new ministers, Valdes said that "their optimistic but vague declarations have conjured up illusions in the business sector, just because they sounded different from the policies that have been applied." He then added that "we want to make a clear warning that there will be no significant and lasting economic recovery if the crisis is not tackled as a whole."

Valdes then referred to the external financial situation, saying that "the Chileans know that without a political change, the country will not have negotiating power, because the foreign debt problem sooner or later will have to go through a political stage in which the support of Western democratic nations is essential for a true solution."

In this situation, Valdes said that "General Pinochet wants to force Chileans to knuckle under to his dictates under the umbrella of a Constitution that has no legitimacy." He went on to say that "in view of the social phenomenon of national protest and rebelliousness, some people seem to dream of the country's militarization. This is a historically recurrent nightmare. And the tragedy after militarization is that the horror of the repressed turns into the terror of the repressors, and the sense of a common nationhood is lost. So the dream of a hardened regime does not frighten opponents of the government, not even as a threat."

Valdes further said that "those who hope to have our complicity for selective repression are also wrong. The AD repudiates the violation of the human rights of any Chilean and condemns the banishment of labor and student leaders. On questions of principle, political convenience is useless."

Valdes vigorously repudiated terrorism and the murder of policemen: "We call those who are involved in this by their names, criminals."

Regarding the call made by Archbishop Fresno, he said that many sectors in Santiago and the provinces welcomed it with hope, adding that "many constructive initiatives have been proposed to resolve the conflict, and the National Workers Command (CNT) has offered a patriotic suggestion to which the government responded by stepping up repression."

Valdes continued by saying: "We do not believe in superficial or partial solutions or in dialogues with those who are not seriously interested in negotiations to return to democracy now. So the objectives which were set when the AD was created on 22 August 1983 are still valid." Valdes then recalled those objectives, including the search for a national agreement among all the political and social forces on a Constitution which contemplates the viewpoint of the AD, the resignation of the nation's president, and the formation of a provisional government representing the consensus of the nation and committed to implementing a plan for the return to democracy in 18 months. He reiterated that the AD objectives are the basis for a great national accord "which will receive the initiatives and ideas on these questions from other political and social forces."

According to Valdes, "Gen Pinochet, by stressing over and over again his determination to remain in power at least until 1989, is making any peaceful solution to the conflict impossible," adding that "everyone has to assume his responsibility" in this critical situation. He said that the AD, receptive to the call made by the Santiago archbishop, "expresses its will to open, in specific areas, a process of agreements with political forces which have political aspirations."

In his message to the country, Valdes proposed: a) to agree on a plan for the return to democracy in 1985; b) to agree on a constitutional statute, within 45 days and with the participation of all the democratic sectors that want to participate, to resolve the current conflict over the legitimacy of the 1980 Constitution which some recognize and others question; c) to design a procedure, within 45 days, for the preparation of the so-called political laws; and d) to agree that any controversy on these laws be decided through a plebiscite.

Valdes then pointed out that the common agreement, among other questions, must demand respect for essential public freedoms, and end banishments and exiles, prompt democratization in the universities, as well as have "a common plan on how to deal with terrorism of whatever label."

Finally, Valdes underscored that "to implement a political process such as the one that will result from the agreements sought, a government committed to carrying that process forward will be necessary."

OFFICE OF QUINTA NORMAL MAYOR BOMBED; 2 INJURED

PY252132 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Santiago, 25 Apr (AFP) -- According to eyewitnesses, a bomb exploded today at the office of the mayor of Quinta Normal in Santiago. The explosion injured two people.

Carabineros militarized police forces immediately surrounded the mayor's office to wait for an ambulance. Quinta Normal is located in western Santiago.

LA CISTERNA CITY HALL BOMBED; NO CASUALTIES

PY261905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 26 Apr (AFP) -- A dynamite charge today destroyed the city hall of La Cisterna, in southern Santiago, the Chilean police reported. The explosion, which took place at 0200, damaged several offices in the building and alarmed the neighborhood. However, no one was hurt and no organization has claimed credit for the attack so far.

MINISTER ON PARTY LAW, 1 MAY RALLY, BOMBING

PY262210 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Osvaldo Vega has a report for us from Government House. The report has to do with remarks Acting Interior Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata made today regarding criticism of the so-called law on political parties.

[Begin relay] This is Osvaldo Vega from La Moneda Palace. Acting Interior Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata has said that some members of the Democratic Alliance [AD] are apparently not interested in the democratization process. Asked about the remarks made by some AD leaders rejecting the bill on political parties delivered to the executive branch by the Council of State, Minister Marquez de la Plata said that this bill is a responsible study and that there is now an opportunity to improve it even further. The acting interior minister said: Its outright rejection does not seem very reasonable to me.

Asked if the government is going to adopt special measures on Labor Day because of the demonstration to be held by the National Workers Command [CNT] in O'Higgins Park, Marquez de la Plata said that this matter is under the direction of the chief of the Santiago Military Zone and Carabineros. He added that the organizers were given all the necessary facilities to carry out the demonstration under normal conditions and that he did not contact the organizers of the demonstration. The minister explained that it was the chief of the Santiago Military Zone who authorized the demonstration by sending a note to Federico Mujica, a CNT member.

Asked about the government reaction to the attack on the Quinta Normal Municipality, Minister Marquez said that this was a despicable action because several employees who were hurt could have been killed. He added that this act was one more demonstration that those who try to create terror have no reason to be here and that they will be fought in the most effective way possible. [end relay]

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM VENEZUELA -- The Chilean Government yesterday approved the appointment of Hector Vargas Acosta as the new Venezuelan ambassador to this country. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 7 Apr 84 p C 9 PY]

ECONOMY, FINANCE MINISTRY OFFICIALS -- Fernando Alvear was sworn in yesterday as head of the Economy Ministry Cabinet to replace Jaime Libano, who will hold the same post in the Finance Ministry. [Summary] [Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 11 Apr 84 p 14 PY]

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

PA262303 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2044 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Bogota, 24 Apr (DPA) -- The Soviet Union has offered to sell airplanes, campers, equipment, and machinery to Colombia. The products may be purchased through the barter or compensation system, in an attempt to increase trade between the two nations. The two nations have also defined the Soviet participation in the hydroelectric project in the upper Sinu River, Cordoba Department, which will be to supply basic equipment for $120 million. The equipment will be paid for with Colombian products, particularly coffee and bananas.

In 1983, commercial exchange between the two countries rose to nearly $34 million. Colombia sold more than $22.9 million and purchased nearly $11 million. The balance, favorable for Colombia, was $12.3 million.

Upon the installation of a mixed commission in Bogota, Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo presented a list of the Soviet proposals to strengthen its economic, commercial, and scientific relations with Colombia. In addition to the upper Sinu River hydroelectric project, the USSR delegation expressed its interest in participating in other electric projects, including the transmission line between the cities of Barranquilla and San Carlos.

The members of the Soviet commercial delegation who are visiting the country have already met in Bogota with Foreign Ministry officials; with Gustavo Tobon Londono, director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, PROEXPO; and the Public Works Ministry. Tomorrow the Soviet officials will meet with officials of the National Federation of Colombian Coffee Growers and with Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, the mayor of Bogota.

RCN RADIO CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY, LISTS ASSETS

PA262209 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Apr 84 p 3

[From the "From the Capital" column by Pepe Romero]

[Excerpt] There is not one single journalist in Colombia who is not celebrating along with RCN [Radio Cadena Nacional] workers -- if they are not jealous at heart, of course -- their 35 years of hard work in a field where competition is first class.

Work Equipment

The RCN's mechanical equipment is highly technical not only in quantity but in quality. These are their tools:

70 A.M. stations
10 F.M. stations
20 relay stations
21 relay station hills [as published]
18 mobile units

All of this equipment is in working condition and is geared toward transmitting from any part of Colombia and covering the nation's territory. In the international field they have established a system where dozens of correspondents are placed in strategic places, making RCN capable of covering events in any part of the world.

ARMY COMMANDER ON PRISONERS, PROSCRIPTIONS

PY260415 Montevideo Radio El Espectador in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Press conference held by Army Commander Lieutenant General Pedro J. Aranco; no place or date given]

[Text] [In progress] [Unidentified reporter] There is lots of talk about the problem which came up in San Javier. Has the Human Rights Commission submitted, it said that it has, a request to visit those who are under arrest?

[Aranco] Look, the request was received by the commander of the 3d Army Division, and those who were arrested have already been turned over to military justice.

[Reporter] Do you mean that there is a possibility that an authorization may be given for the Human Rights Commission to visit the prisoners?

[Aranco] Well, the prisoners are under rules that we respect. Those rules are the same for everyone. Visits by relatives are permitted on the same schedule as that existing for other detainees. The International Red Cross visited those prisoners and we cooperated in arranging the visit.

[Reporter] Will the request of the Human Rights Commission therefore also be approved?

[Aranco] Well, the commission has not yet submitted a request to the Army Command, which in any case would have to take it up with the Junta of Commanders in Chief, which will make a decision with the president of the nation.

[Overlapped questions indistinct]

[Aranco] No, the procedures have not been completed.

[Reporter] Do procedures continue at the same site?

[Aranco] Not at the same site, but in the general zone in the west of the country.

[Reporter] Commander, you have stated your viewpoint regarding the lifting of political bans on individuals. When will this occur?

[Aranco] Well, we will first take steps to seek an agreement with all politicians. And everything will from then on follow from the agreement.

[Reporter] But will this lifting be before the dialogue?

[Aranco] No, I believe the agreement comes first.

[Reporter] My last question is: How will the fact that the Argentine president has met with someone who is being sought by national law enforcement affect relations or diplomacy between the two countries?

[Aranco] The problem falls under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry, and I would prefer that that question be addressed to the authorities who are responsible for our foreign relations.

[Reporter] Commander, about the agreement, the important meeting you are going to have to decide that there is a disposition to hold the dialogue, can we say that it will be after 1 May?

[Aranco] I would say so. It will be impossible before that because we know that there are politicians who will be out of the country in the next few days.

That is the conversation Army commander Lt Gen Pedro J. Aranco had with the press.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON FERREIRA ALDUNATE VISIT

PY262045 Montevideo El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] In answering questions posed to him by El Espectador, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso said that we cannot feel annoyed with the Argentine Government because Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is in Buenos Aires. He stated that displeasure is something subjective and personal; therefore, there has been no official pronouncement. When he was asked whether bilateral relations would be cut, the minister stated:

[Begin recording] [Maeso] No, we are not thinking of that.

[El Espectador reporter] Is our government annoyed by this fact?

[Maeso] Well, I would say that displeasure is a purely subjective feeling which should not necessarily be reflected by the government's actions. What I mean to say, in response to your question as to whether there is displeasure, is that I can answer whether I feel displeasure or not, but the government has made no official statement in this regard.

[Reporter] Have you discussed this subject with your Argentine counterpart?

[Maeso] Well, we have discussed many issues, but we have still not talked about that subject. The chances are that we might or might not discuss this issue; it all depends on various factors. You know how informal these meetings are and how difficult it is to bring up a subject, which -- in itself -- is quite different, without any restrictions and a previously established agenda. [end recording]

PRESS DEFIES MILITARY GOVERNMENT ON REPORTAGE

PY261452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2338 GMT 25 Apr 84

[By Jorge Figueroa]

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 25 Apr (EFE) -- Despite the warnings issued by the Uruguayan "de facto" Government, the local press today reported at length on the visit which the banned leader of the Blanco Party, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, is paying to Buenos Aires. Before Ferreira Aldunate's trip to Buenos Aires, the military government released an official communique reminding all news media of the restrictions that have been levied on political news or comments and statements by banned individuals.

Despite this warning, several special correspondents met with Ferreira Aldunate and even though none of the news media published the remarks of the leader of the Blanco Party, they did publish a detailed account of his agenda in Buenos Aires. However, the weekly SOMOS IDEA, a mouthpiece for the "Forward with Faith," the majority faction of the Blanco Party, published on its front page a photograph of Ferreira Aldunate upon his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport. The centerfold also carries several photographs showing the leader of the Blanco Party being greeted by high-ranking Argentine politicians and many fellow party members. It also includes the text of the press conference which Wilson Ferreira Aldunate held at the airport.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO, RUIZ ARRIVE IN CAPITAL

FL261810 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1750 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Apr [NOTIMEX] -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Minister of Planning Henry Ruiz arrived here this morning on an unofficial visit for private meetings. According to the Nicaraguan cultural attache in Mexico, Florencio Fernandez, the Junta of National Reconstruction representatives will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor at the Secretariat's offices. Cultural Attache Fernandez denied that D'Escoto and Ruiz will meet with U.S. special envoy on Central America Harry Shlaudeman, who will arrive in Mexico City this afternoon.

To Meet With Sepulveda

FL270050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2058 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, Planning Minister Henry Ruiz, and Council of State President Carlos Nunez today will meet with Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. D'Escoto and Commander Ruiz arrived in the Mexican capital on a private visit this morning, Mexican Foreign Secretariat sources reported. Carlos Nunez, who arrived in Mexico City yesterday accompanied by a delegation of the Nicaraguan Council of State, met this morning with members of the Mexican Senate, to whom he explained the serious situation of aggression his country is experiencing. According to sources, at the request of Foreign Secretary Sepulveda, the Nicaraguan leaders will meet with him this afternoon for lunch and, later in the day, will hold informal talks. Also participating in the talks will be the recently appointed Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico, Edmundo Jarquin Calderon, who this morning presented his credentials to Secretary Sepulveda. The Nicaraguan officials will return home next Saturday, 28 April, after holding a press conference.

NICARAGUA PEACE CONFERENCE OFFICIAL SCORES U.S.

FL270032 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- A world war could break out if the United States invades Nicaragua, the secretary general of the Committee of the International Conference on Nicaragua and for Peace in Central America, Silas Cerqueira, has asserted here.

Before departing for Managua, he explained that if such a U.S. action takes place, the war in Central America could spread and bring about a direct clash with Cuba, which in turn could have grave consequences. He affirmed that the threats of the Ronald Reagan government to invade that Central American nation are aimed at frightening the peoples of the area and creating the conditions in international public opinion so that interventionism will be accepted as a fait accompli.

Cerqueira said the new first strike nuclear missiles deployed in Europe also threaten peace on that continent, which is why the European peoples share the anguish felt in Central America in the face of an aggression which could affect the area's equilibrium and sovereignty.

In closing, the official added that 400 international organizations will participate in the International Conference on Nicaragua and for Peace in Central America, which will be held in Lisbon from 3 to 6 May, to seek peaceful formulas for Central America.

Representatives of international public opinion, women's and Christian organizations as well as political parties from various nations will also participate in the conference against the warmongering in Central America which threatens to unleash a war.

SENATOR DISCUSSES C.A. FOREIGN POLICY

FL262123 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1806 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- The principles on which Mexico's foreign policy is based cannot be modified or negotiated, Senator Jose Patrocinio Gonzalez Garrido has asserted. During a speech at a working session of the first Mexico-Costa Rica inter-parliamentary meeting held in San Jose, the senator noted that the country's stand on the international scene is based on permanent principles. Referring to the Central American conflict, he said it affects Mexico. However, he added that the country has a well guaranteed stability. Anyway, national peace and unity will prevail because of popular support through political institutions, he added.

The senator explained that because of the geographic proximity and cultural identity with Central American nations, Mexico is participating in the Contadora Group to preserve peace and contribute to development in accordance with the permanent principles of Mexico's foreign policy. He added that those principles are nonintervention and self-determination, juridical equality of all states, proscription of threats and the use of force, peaceful solution of differences, and friendship and cooperation among all the countries in the world. He added that Mexico feels there is a need for giving full validity to existing regional institutions such as the Latin American Integration Association, ALADI, and consolidating the Latin American Economic System, SELA.

TRADE RELATIONS TO BE STRENGTHENED WITH CUBA

FL262030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2029 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Apr (NOTIMEX) -- Latin American nations have an obligation and the right to oppose the industrialized nations' protectionist policies and to defend the price of their national resources, the Cuban side of the Joint Mexican-Cuban Committee said today. Walter Leo Tamajon, head of the Cuban delegation, said at the fourth plenary meeting of the Mexico-Cuba Business Committee that the Cuban Government approves efforts to integrate Latin American nations into a common market. Tamajon pointed at the increase in trade between Mexico and Cuba over the last 3 years and estimated that in 1984 Mexico will be selling more than $100 million worth of products to Cuba.

Ruperto Flores Fernandez, head of the Mexican delegation, said that during the first quarter of 1984, more than $60 million worth of sales have been concerted with Cuba. He added that at present there are 200 Mexican businesses interested in buying Cuban products. Fernandez said Cuba will be able to buy Mexican products at a commercial trade exhibit to be held in Havana in September sponsored by the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE]. He said Mexican businessmen recently visited Cuba and agreed to buy industrial and mineral products, such as chrome and nickel. He added that in 1984 Mexico bought only an estimated 50,000 tons of sugar due to improved national production. Fernandez acknowledged that trade relations between the two countries had changed from being sporadic to permanent and firm. IMCE Director Manuel Armendariz Etchegaray said the two countries should strengthen their economic cooperation, which could set an example for bilateral relations.

HONDURAS' PAZ BARNICA ON C.A. MINISTERS MEETING

PA252313 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1820 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Statement by Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica in San Salvador on 25 April -- recorded]

[Excerpts] What is happening is that in a crisis situation like the one Central America is experiencing, negotiations become complex, and problems cannot be resolved overnight. We feel that one of the basic requirements for a lasting peace in Central America -- a peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect and the principles that govern contemporary international law -- is the existence of pluralistic, democratic institutions. This is why I am satisfied with today's meeting with [Salvadoran] Foreign Minister Chavez Mena with Foreign Minister Gutierrez of Costa Rica. I regret the Guatemalan foreign minister's last-minute difficulties; we will always maintain the required communication with him. I am satisfied because this meeting comes some 10 days prior to a new election in El Salvador, in which the Salvadoran people's democratic will is to be reaffirmed with the triumph of the Salvadoran democrats in this country.

We believe that the Central American people desire to strengthen and create these democratic institutions as a basis for peace, and that this political democracy should be urgently complemented with an economic and social democracy. The social transformations and economic progress are also requirements essential to the maintenance of a lasting peace in the region because the peoples should come out of the climate of injustice -- popular injustice -- in which they have lived to achieve a more dignified life and to participate in important national decisions.

Regarding destabilization, Honduras continues to be the target of destabilizing actions from Nicaragua and we have proof of this. As other Central American governments have been saying, there are 50,000 refugees in Honduras who are located in a quite strategic and difficult geopolitical area. In 1979, there were 52,000 Nicaraguan refugees who crossed the border because we have a border of more than 800 km with Nicaragua, which we cannot guard inch by inch. Our Army has 18,000 men including the police; Nicaragua has 300,000 men in arms including the militias, according to official statements by the Nicaraguan Government. This creates a military imbalance that should be reestablished within the framework of the Contadora Group, which should be supported on a worldwide level as has been happening.

CONTADORA GROUP MINISTERS TO VISIT U.S., CUBA

PA262048 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1836 GMT 26 Apr 84

[By Angel Antonio Garcia Munoz]

[Excerpt] Panama City, 26 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The four foreign ministers of the member countries of the "Contadora Group" will make a tour to meet with the presidents of the Central American countries, Cuba, and the United States from 10 to 25 May. According to information given ACAN-EFE by diplomatic sources in this capital, the foreign ministers of Panama, Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela plan to make this tour to meet directly with the ranking authorities involved in the Central American crisis.

The same sources indicated that the timetable for the tour is not firm, nor is the itinerary of the ministers; therefore it has not been decided where the tour will begin. Everything indicates, however, that Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo of Colombia, Oyden Ortega of Panama, Isidro Morales Paul of Venezuela, and Bernardo Sepulveda of Mexico intend to begin their tour with Washington and Havana. The same diplomatic sources indicated that the foreign ministers' visit falls within the framework of the need to obtain "sufficient guarantees" so that the "draft treaty" [tratado marco] for the pacification of Central America will have the necessary support. ACAN-EFE learned that the purpose of the Contadora Group's peacekeeping efforts in this tour is to explain to the chiefs of states the steps that have been taken thus far and the objectives of the "peace treaty."

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENCY MINISTER REJECTS NICARAGUAN CHARGES

PA270428 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Fernando Berrocal Soto, minister of the Presidency, has said: We will not allow groups of Sandinists or anti-Sandinists to violate our neutrality, and we must strongly reject the deplorable statements issued by the deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua. We do not support one or the other, and this is what the Nicaraguans cannot understand.

[Begin Berrocal recording -- in progress]...the information received in our country through an ACAN-EFE news report, quoting statements issued by the deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, Jose Leon Talavera. I must strongly and emphatically reject his accusation regarding the complicity of certain Costa Rican Government officials with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE.

We have been unable to convince Sandinist government officials or the [words indistinct] oppose the Sandinist government, that the Costa Rican Government, President Monge, and all his ministers -- absolutely all his ministers and deputy ministers -- have only one pledge: the neutrality that the president declared to the country on 17 November 1983.

When we act in defense of that neutrality and proceed to disrupt an espionage network organized by the Sandinist government in Costa Rica -- as happened last week -- and follow up with the expulsion of a Sandinist agent whose mission in the country was to gather information and send it to the Nicaraguan Government, then the groups that support the Sandinist government accuse us of collaborating with ARDE and the military uprising. I refer to Pastora's rebellion and Arde's groups.

When we proceed to disrupt -- as we have in the past 48 hours -- an ARDE communications network and confiscate highly sophisticated equipment for radio communications, then we are accused by ultrarightist groups that support ARDE's rebellious activities in Costa Rica of being accomplices of the government in Managua.

We must tell both the Sandinists and the anti-Sandinists, we must tell Nicaraguans of all political [word indistinct] that our only pledge is our neutrality. We will guarantee Costa Rica's strict neutrality regarding the war in Nicaragua. We will act with energy and force against any acts carried out by the regime in Managua which are aimed at violating our sovereignty and Costa Rica's principle of neutrality. We will act with equal energy and force to counter any action by Nicaraguan exiles who violate their rights of political asylum.

The Nicaraguan exiles and the Salvadoran exiles, just like the Venezuelan exiles in the past -- or the exiles from any other Latin American country -- who suffered leftist and rightist dictatorships have political rights in Costa Rica: all the political rights backed by our broad and fundamental tradition to grant asylum.

However, the Nicaraguan exiles -- or any exile from another Latin American country -- do not have military rights. They have no right to (?plan) or prepare acts of war. They do have the right to discuss their political demands, struggles, and plans. That is the essence of the Costa Rican tradition to grant asylum. This has been a land for exiles. Some of the most extraordinary figures of the Latin American democratic struggle have passed through our land. This was the land of Romulo Betancourt, Carlos Andres Perez, Raul Leoni, who have been democratic presidents in Venezuela. It has been the land of Chilean residents and persecuted Cubans -- in the past, during Batista's dictatorship and now during Castro's dictatorship.

This land has also been the land of exile for many Nicaraguans -- those under the Somozist dictatorship and under the Sandinist dictatorship. This is a land of exile. However, we will not allow the exiles, or any community of exiles, to question the principles of our neutrality and the Costa Rican tradition to grant asylum. This is my reaction and that of the government; it is strong and quite clear. We tell this to the government in Managua and those who want to oust the government in Managua. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN ENVOY ASKS RETURN OF ARDE'S PRISONERS

PA260429 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Leonor Arguello de Hupper, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, this morning announced that she has formally requested from the Costa Rican authorities the return of the 47 prisioners captured by ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] in San Juan del Norte. The Sandinist soldiers and militia members were turned over to the Costa Rican Red Cross yesterday by Eden Pastora Gomez. Most of them are youths between 15 and 23 from of Chontales Department. They said that they had only received 2 months of training in the weapons handling. Among the group captured are two girls, 17 and 18. Three other women chose to stay in southern Nicaragua with the ARDE forces. Among the group of 47 prisioners are 12 militia members who were shot or injured by shrapnel. They are being treated by the Costa Rican Red Cross. The Sandinist youths are currently being held at police headquarters in San Jose, Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

COMBINED NAVAL EXERCISE SET FOR GULF OF FONSECA

PA270008 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Report released by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA; read by an unidentified COPREFA official -- live]

[Text] The Armed Forces Will Participate in Joint Exercises

A limited-scale naval exercise will be carried out by the Salvadoran, Honduran, and U.S. Armed Forces in the Gulf of Fonseca between 26 April and 7 May 1984. This joint exercise will be called "Guardians of the Gulf" and is designed to improve the surveillance and interdication techniques on the coasts so as to perfect the regional defense procedures.

Two U.S. vessels will participate in the exercise under the operational command of the commander in chief of the Atlantic Command. These vessels are the destroyer USS Deyo and the guided missile frigate USS Reid. El Salvador will participate with patrol boats from the naval base in La Union and about 100 marines and sailors. The Honduran units in this joint exercise include patrols with about 75 men stationed in Amapala and Isla El Tigre.

COMMUNIQUE ON VETO OF VOTER LIST ABOLITION

PA261835 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1643 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Communique issued by the Secretariat of Information of the Presidency of the Republic of El Salvador; date not given -- read by an unidentified speaker at Presidential House]

[Text] The Secretariat of Information of the Presidency of the Republic reports to the Salvadoran people that on 24 April the executive branch returned to the Legislative Assembly with the required sanction the bill on amendments to the temporary electoral law. The executive branch's reasons for vetoing this bill are as follows: First, it must be noted that the holding of elections on both 25 March and 6 May represents a fundamental advance in the development of our democratic process. Such an advance, which is a goal of the Salvadoran people, can be attained through these events when there is a mass turnout of electors and when these elections are held with a high degree of generally accepted impartiality.

Along these lines, the March elections must be regarded as a democratic example, because of the turnout of voters and because no party legally challenged the manner in which this process developed. It is also necessary to recognize that during the development of this event some irregularities and organizational failures were observed, which gave rise to displeasure and inconveniences that could only be overcome through high patriotism, which explains the patience with which the Salvadoran people fulfilled one of their fundamental rights.

The rosters or lists of electors were used for the first time in the elections of 25 March. They constitute the materialization of the electoral registry, and some of the difficulties noted may be attributed to limitations in these lists. Most of the problems that arose on 25 March, however, such as the delay in the arrival of the ballot boxes, the availability of materials for balloting, the confusion about the voting places, the lack of physical space in some of the places designated for balloting -- which gave rise to delays in the installation of the boards -- as well as the unavailability of voting slips [papeletas] -- are not related to the lists used in this process.

The problems related to the electoral registry and those mentioned, which were the most important ones, are correctable, and corrections are already being made in the lists. When one considers that the [words indistinct] that were formulated on the basis of the registry is a significant step which has substantially contributed to generating confidence in the correctness of the electoral process, serious thought must be given to [words indistinct] to eliminate them. In addition, the considerable number of votes that were cast -- in excess of 1,400,000 -- is an important element in reaching the conclusion that the [word indistinct] in the lists was not a limiting factor when viewed in relation to the total of voters and in proportion to the number of people entitled to vote.

The use of the voter lists represented an effective guarantee that allowed us to prevent during the 25 March elections practices that made us Salvadorans lose confidence in electoral processes in the past and that explain the past high levels of abstention.

The elimination of the lists would result in a larger number of votes, but at the same time the possibility of guaranteeing a process free of irregularities would be waived. Confidence in the purity of the elections and exercise of democracy in our country, which Salvadorans developed during the latest electoral event, could be lost if the registry and the lists were eliminated, which would constitute a setback in the process of improving and developing our (?incipient) democratic system.

Notwithstanding the temporary nature of the law, which the legislative branch plans to amend, it is advisable to seek stability in the legal provisions regulating such a momentous event as the electoral process so as to instill confidence among our citizens and so they may duly learn beforehand the limits of their powers and obligations through laws enacted with due care and timeliness, which would not occur in this case because of the proximity of the electoral event, whose procedures would be modified.

REPORTAGE ON MILITARY ACTIVITY IN COUNTRY

Destruction of Train Detailed

PA261613 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The FMLN's forces have dealt a harsh blow to the dictatorship's rail transportation system and war economy with the destruction of a locomotive and 11 cars. Attention to this report. On 24 April at 1845 forces of the FMLN's Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade launched an attack on an armored military transport train at Piedra Pacha Canton, jurisdiction of El Transito, San Miguel Department, en route from the City of Usulutan to San Miguel. Our units totally destroyed this costly piece of equipment and 11 cars that were carrying abundant supplies for the dictatorship's army. Six national guardsmen were killed and an undetermined number of troops of the genocidal National Guard were wounded in this crushing attack. The rest of the dictatorship's troops fled in complete disarray, leaving substantial war supplies behind. Six G-3 rifles were seized in this action.

The report indicates that our military units withdrew without difficulty after dealing this harsh blow to the dictatorship's war economy and the Army's military capability. This report was sent to Radio Venceremos by Commander (Silvio de Jesus Argueta) and Commander (Lucho) from the Francisco Sanchez southeastern front.

The destruction of this locomotive and cars and the seizure of war materiel and supplies represent a harsh blow to the puppet army, which is conducting a much-publicized military operation in the area of Usulutan. This is a crushing blow to the rail transportation system and the dictatorship's war economy. The destruction of the locomotive and the 11 cars represents a blow to rail transportation, which is constantly used by the dictatorship to transport troops, armaments, and supplies.

Rebels Sabotage Power

PA270010 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1530 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Report by an unidentified correspondent in San Miguel]

[Excerpts] Once again, guerrilla forces have sabotaged electric power in the eastern region, leaving La Union, Morazan, Usulutan, and San Miguel Departments without electricity. Since 0030 there has been a blackout throughout the eastern region. According to CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] spokesmen, the damage is between the Cuscatlan Bridge and the San Miguel substation.

The CEL helicopter is currently flying over this area to try to find the one or two pylons that might have been sabotaged in the area of Mercedes Umana or Santa Anita. The Army's 3rd Brigade helicopter has also taken off to protect those involved in the repairs.

We have received an official report from an officer of the Arce Battalion who asked to remain unidentified. It indicates that over the weekend 30 soldiers of the Arce Battalion were poisoned after drinking water from a creek called (Las Araditas). According to the officer, the guerrillas placed cotton pesticide in the creek.

When the soldiers were passing the creek on their way to El Triunfo they drank its water. All of them immediately began to feel sick, to experience pain, and to vomit. A helicopter was requested to transfer them to the San Salvador military hospital.

Some of them are still recovering while others are out of danger. The officer also said that this kind of action is punishable under the international laws on warfare signed in Geneva, Switzerland, after World War II. He warned the troops not to drink from wells or creeks since they could have been poisoned by the guerrillas.

He issued an urgent call to the troops not to drink water from such sources and instead to drink from their own canteens in view of the fact that this problem occurred over the weekend north of San Luis de la Reina in the (Las Araditas) creek.

The officer of the Arce Battalion also reported that thanks to the soldiers' actions the Good Friday religious events were held in Ciudad Barrios. While the procession was under way in the center of the city, there was fighting in the surrounding areas. He reported that six guerrillas were killed and 10 were wounded while one soldier was killed and two were wounded.

Air Force Hits Troops

PA270013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] We receive additional information from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, reporting that our units are continuing to seize rifles from the incompetent Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores. Attention, this is the information coming from Cuscatlan Department:

Members of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalion Group last 24 April advanced toward enemy positions in cantons of El Limon, Las Flores, jurisdiction of Santa Cruz Michapa, Cuscatlan Department. As a result of this action, our companeros seized from the enemy 15 rifles and inflicted 19 casualties. Our military units likewise captured three members of the dictatorship's army.

It has also been reported that the enemy Air Force itself is continuing to inflict casualties on the puppet army's ranks. Attention, 15 soldiers of the 5th Military Detachment in Cojutepeque were wounded in bombings carried out by U.S.-made A-37 planes. The dictatorship is nervously continuing its bombings, even against its own military units.

Some days ago, a small Salvadoran Air Force plane inflicted dead and wounded on the dictatorship's troops. This episode -- creating anxiety and showing lack of coordination -- has been repeated in Cuscatlan Department, where 15 soldiers of the 5th Military Detachment in Cojutepeque were wounded during bombings by the dictatorship's air force.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON U.S. POLICY, ELECTION

PA262204 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Communique released by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 25 April]

[Excerpt] The CIA-conducted mining of Nicaraguan harbors is part of the Reagan administration's plan to regionalize the Central American war, to prevent the liberation of our peoples, and to further ensure its profound and lasting domination over them. U.S. Democrats and Republicans, many governments, and world public opinion have condemned the mining of Nicaraguan harbors and have pointed to the Reagan administration as the author of it. This condemnation is a clear demonstration of the world's awareness of the fact that Reagan's obstinate, aggressive actions in Central America are directly affecting world peace. In this case, Reagan has been dealt a severe political blow, but his veto of the UN Security Council resolution and his prepotent statement, rejecting the decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague before it was even handed down, show his disregard for international law and for the will of humanity.

The FMLN has categorically opposed the mining of Nicaraguan waters from the start, and the FMLN has denounced the gravity of this terrorist act carried out by the U.S. Government. We reiterate our condemnation and urge you not to rely on what has been achieved so far through the worldwide condemnation of this action. We must intensify the pressure on the Reagan administration to force it to reconsider its actions.

The demotion of General Alvarez Martinez and his clique in Honduras has been another blow for Reagan. Although his ambassador in Tegucigalpa and the Pentagon know what strings to pull to reestablish control over the Honduran Army, the FMLN believes that this is a good opportunity to seek a political resolution, opening the path to peace and ensuring a future of cooperation and fraternal relations between the Central American countries.

With this objective, the FMLN -- bearing in mind that it represents an option showing genuine power, and based on the fact that the greater part of the Honduran-Salvadoran border is near territories under our control -- publicly states its determination to maintain respectful behavior toward the Republic of Honduras as long as it does not offer to assist in attacks on us or allow the U.S. Government to harrass or attack us from its territory. Despite these positive changes, the U.S. Government has maintained or increased its military presence in Honduras. It has built runways and other kinds of installations, increased financing and supplying arms for the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, and carried out aggressive military exercises.

The FMLN reiterates its condemnation of this U.S. interventionist activity in Central America. President Reagan, obsessed with his idea of attacking Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people at all costs, has presented to the Congress a draft bill authorizing him to carry out preemptive military operations against what he calls terrorism. His real aim, however, is to legitimize state terrorism throughout the world -- in fact, Washington has been completely immersed in this task.

Before the U.S. people, the FMLN states that the situation imposed by Reagan has led us to a point where one of two alternatives must be chosen: either to accept the FMLN-FDR proposal for dialogue and negotiation to establish a government of broad participation, or to carry out a military intervention more direct than the present one, since it has been demonstrated that the dictatorship's army is incapable of defeating us and is clearly losing the war, despite the multimillion dollar aid and the advice from Washington.

We reiterate that a U.S. invasion will be greeted by the unyielding armed resistance of the Salvadoran people. In view of all these, we can conclude the following:

1. It is a proven fact that the FMLN effectively controls one-third of the national territory and that its political-military struggle has a powerful influence over the rest of the country that is still under the repressive control of a military dictatorship.

2. It has once again been demonstrated that a genuinely democratic election cannot be carried out in El Salvador amidst a war unless a government allowing the participation of all groups is established first.

3. Under the genocidal dictatorship and the plans imposed by the United States, all elections are a farce that form part of its aggressive military plans that prolong the war and increase the spilling of the people's blood, the country's destruction, and the loss of the country's independence. Therefore, the only real alternative for a national and democratic political solution is the FMLN and FDR's proposal for dialogue and negotiation and not these electoral farces as Washington claims.

4. The runoff election in May will be another farce, and the FMLN will continue to wage the popular war before, during, and after the election.

5. The U.S. escalation of military aggression against Nicaragua and the Salvadoran people constitutes a very serious threat to world peace and a brazen action that seeks to colonize Central America.

The FMLN calls on all the manual and intellectual workers in urban and rural areas and to the Salvadoran people to redouble their efforts to once again defeat the electoral farce and the U.S. interventionist plans, to intensify the struggle for the most deeply felt demands, and to join the popular army en masse. We also address the businessmen to tell them that they have a place in the fatherland's free and independent future if they do not help the dictatorship to continue to bleed the fatherland and if they do not help the U.S. Government to attack and trample the fatherland.

We call on the soldiers and officers of the dictatorship's army to refuse to play the role of the people's executioners and the instruments of Yankee imperialism and instead to join the ranks of those of us who fight for freedom, social justice, just peace, and the fatherland's independence. The FMLN calls on all the Central American peoples to unite in the defense of our self-determination and peace in the face of the U.S. Government's colonialist plan. We call on the U.S. people and all the peoples of the world to redouble their efforts to stop Reagan's aggressive hand in defense of peace and our people's right to independence, democracy, and social progress.

United to fight until the final victory; revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] FMLN General Command: Commander Robert Roca, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, Commander Joaquin Villalobos, Commander Shafick Jorge Handal, Commander Leonel Gonzalez

El Salvador, 25 April 1984

VENCEREMOS CITES U.S. MEDIA ON NICARAGUA REBEL AID

PA261524 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The U.S. television network NBC has asserted that there is a secret warehouse at the Salvadoran Port of La Union where weapons are stored and later sent by the CIA to Contras operating out of Costa Rica.

NBC asserted that members of the Salvadoran dictatorship's army are actively participating in the covert war that the United States is waging against Nicaragua. In addition to reporting on the weapons depot for the counterrevolutionaries at La Union, NBC said that the CIA used Salvadoran elements to mine the Nicaraguan ports. NHC reported this shortly after the North American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES disclosed that the CIA is giving $400,000 annually to the bands of traitor Eden Pastora. In the last few days ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] has sustained crushing defeats in the area near the border between Nicaragua and Costa Rica at the hands of the Sandinist People's Army.

GUATEMALA

FDC, FDP NOMINATE CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

PA260427 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 25 Apr 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 24 Apr -- Two new political organizations recognized as provisional parties have held their first national assemblies to nominate candidates to the National Constituent Assembly, ANC. The Democratic Civic Front (FDC), whose top leader and virtual presidential candidate is Jorge Gonzalez del Valle, and the Popular Democratic Front (FDP), which is led by Francisco Reyes Ixcamey, will participate in the 1 July elections in an alliance with other groups with similar ideologies -- the FDC leaning to the left and the FDP to the right.

FDC Assembly

As a public challenge to traditional parties to give the people "an ideological platform of the same quality as the one presented by the FDC," Jorge Gonzalez del Valle welcomed the participants at the first national assembly of this political organization, at which FDC candidates for the ANC, representing the United Democratic Alliance [Alianza de Unidad Democratica], were nominated and acclaimed.

Although this democratic-left alliance was formed by five organizations (New Force, Social Christian Party, Revolutionary Civic Alliance, United Democratic Party [Partido de Unidad Democratica] and FDC), the latter will undertake joint registration of candidates because it is the only one recognized as a provisional political party. During his speech, Gonzalez del Valle said that the FDC's first assembly should be considered its first victory, "because now those who until just before Holy Week thought that our party was dead should know that we are perfectly healthy."

HONDURAS

AUTHORITIES EXPRESS CONCERN OVER REFUGEES

PA270330 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Apr 84 p 26

[Report by Marco Tulio Romero]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- The National Refugees Commission, CNR, yesterday reported that more than 45,000 displaced people -- including Nicaraguans, Salvadorans, and Guatemalans -- have settled in Honduras. The constant flow of immigrants vividly exemplifies the Central American political crisis, which has deteriorated since 1979.

The commission's coordinator, Colonel Abraham Garcia Turcios, said that 25,000 "Nicas" have settled in Gracias a Dios and El Paraiso departments. This massive immigration has made it necessary to give special attention to this problem, particularly by the institutions in charge of conducting this policy, among them the Government Secretariat and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR.

The situation became more evident when Director of Population Colonel Miguel Flores Euceda and Garcia Turcios visited the Government Secretary Oscar Mejia last Tuesday. In the case of Nicaraguan refugees who have arrived in Danli, the immediate intervention of the Red Cross has been requested because these refugees arrived in the country in distressful conditions. The majority of these refugees have been transferred to the communities of Teupasenti and Jacaleapa, where they have become integrated with Hondurans under the care of the UNHCR. In Gracias a Dios Department, they have settled in farms on agricultural communities near Mocoron where they cultivate basic grains.

NICARAGUA

TALAVERA ON CIA LINK TO COSTA RICAN OFFICIALS

PA270425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] High-ranking Costa Rican officials, including Enrique Chacon, Costa Rican deputy government minister, are serving as agents for the CIA's plans. This charge was made today by Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, during a press conference given by two Sandinist combatants who had been kidnapped at the Nicaraguan border post of San Juan del Norte on 13 April. Talavera described the status of the diplomatic relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica as rather delicate.

This situation, he stressed, is due to the support that Costa Rican officials are lending to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries stationed in that country. This made the attack on that isolated Nicaraguan town possible. Our deputy foreign minister added that the revolutionary government is drafting a protest note that it will present, privately to the Costa Rican Government. The protest note, which will be made public at a later date, will include the names of the 15 prisoners who have been kidnapped by traitor Eden Pastora's group.

Deputy Minister Talavera recalled the recent statements published in THE NEW YORK TIMES charging the existence of ties between Costa Rican officials and the counterrevolutionaries who are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES the CIA is providing the funds that ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] is using to bribe and recruit the Costa Rican officials.

TORRES GREETS PRISONERS RELEASED BY COSTA RICA

PA261858 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] Political Directorate, last night praised the heroism of the Nicaraguan patriots who defended their positions at San Juan del Norte to their last cartridge. A total of 48 EPS combatants were received as heroes last night at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport after having been taken prisoner by the counterrevolutionary, mercenary, and treacherous forces that attacked en masse a small Sandinist garrison in San Juan del Norte a few days ago.

Commander Hugo Torres stressed the participation of a few Costa Rican elements, which casts doubt over the Costa Rican Government's neutrality by endorsing the Somozist counterrevolutionaries' actions.

[Begin Torres recording] An Aeronica plane chartered especially by our revolutionary government and the EPS to bring the companeros from Costa Rica has arrived uneventfully, bringing back our 48 companeros. They are now meeting with their relatives, mostly their mothers. Our revolutionary government, through the Foreign Ministry, conducted intense efforts which were somewhat hindered by the Costa Rican Government's lack of cooperation, as has already been duly denounced. In the end, the positive result was that these 48 companeros were brought back.

Although our media have been doing so during the last few days, we would like to stress the heroism of these companeros, their patriotic and revolutionary spirit, and the firmness they demonstrated in defending San Juan del Norte, where they fought to their last bullet. After this, they were taken prisoner and abducted to Costa Rica, where they spent several days in the hands of both the counterrevolutionary forces and the Costa Rican authorities until they were turned over to our ambassador in Costa Rica and returned to our homeland.

Once again we wish to stress the heroic pages written in San Juan del Norte. Under unequal conditions -- mainly regarding their numbers as compared with the invading forces of traitor Pastora Gomez -- they defended themselves to their very last cartridge; they defended our homeland and the sovereignty of our nation until they obtained a positive result for our country's defense: They foiled the clownish act set up by traitor Pastora Gomez.

This action contained elements that we consider very important. Reflect on them, especially on the charges of complicity by Costa Rican officials who, in fulfilling the U.S. Government's plans and designs, cast doubt on the Costa Rican Government's neutrality. [end recording]

Later Commander Torres charged that several combatants, including two women, are still being held in Costa Rica, in the hands of the mercenary and counterrevolutionary forces.

[Begin Torres recording] It is very important to note that our companeros could not be brought back until today because efforts in this direction were hindered by the evasions and obstacles set up by the officials of the Costa Rican Government. During Lent our government and Foreign Ministry tried to contact Costa Rican Government officials in order to bring our companeros home quickly, but this was not possible. In the last few days it was impossible to locate them, contact them, or make definitive arrangements to bring our companeros back. [end recording]

U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES DENOUNCED AT LABOR FORUM

PA262041 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan's government is creating the conditions to launch a direct military intervention against the Central American peoples, Commander Olga Aviles, president of the Nicaraguan Peace Committee, CONIPAZ, said this afternoon as she asked for the solidarity of the participants of the First International Labor Union meeting for Peace.

Commander Aviles told the delegates of 58 nations from all continents that the U.S. Pentagon has announced the deployment of 33,000 infantry troops of the 82d Airborne Division and the 28the Amphibious Unit in the "Ocean Venture 84" maneuvers that will take place in Central American and Caribbean waters in April and May.

She added that U.S. imperialism will also deploy 250 combat aircraft and dozens of warships, including the gigantic aircraft carrier America, the cruiser Virginia, and the frigate [name indistinct] all of which carry remote-guided missiles. She emphasized the ominous presence of the carrier John F. Kennedy, which is posted off the Pacific coast of El Salvador, completing a naval encirclement of Central America. The overwhelming majority of the delegates who approached the podium to express the unconditional support of the world's workers for the Nicaraguan revolution endorsed Commander Aviles' words.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONDEMNS MINING OF PORTS

PA261844 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Copenhagen, Denmark -- The Socialist International, SI, has condemned the mining of Nicaraguan ports by counterrevolutionaries backed by the CIA. In an agreement adopted at the first plenary meeting, the SI bureau describes these actions as clear violations of international law. Willy Brandt, president of the SI and of the FRG's Social Democratic Party, urged the representatives to take stands on the alarming Central American situation especially in Nicaragua and El Salvador. For his part, the SI vice president, former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, criticized the United States and other in industrialized countries for their protectionist policies and called for a just solution to the problems posed by Latin America's foreign debt.

RAMIREZ MERCADO ON CONTADORA, PASTORAL LETTER

PA262039 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Nicaragua endorses and will continue to endorse the Contadora Group, but it is very hard to achieve peace in Central America so long as the United States continues its aggressive policy, [Junta member] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado said when discussing the efforts of the Contadora Group, which will meet again in the next few days. When asked what Nicaragua expects from this meeting, Dr Ramirez Mercado answered:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez Mercado] We are continuing to endorse unreservedly the Contadora Group's efforts. We always expect Contadora's next step to be a specific one aimed at achieving peace in Central America, but we can't forget that, in the meantime, the U.S. war policy has prevented the attaimmentof specific results by the Contadora Group. We have always maintained that one of the participants is absent from all these efforts and negotiations. It is the big aggressor: the United States. Unless the U.S. Administration changes its stand, it will be difficult to achieve peace in Central America. In view of the most recent acts of aggression by the U.S. Administration, we see no signs of a desire for peace emerging.

[Unidentified reporter] Along with the military aggression, we also face ideological aggression here, as with the pastoral letter. What (?is your view)?

[Ramirez Mercado] I think that the pastoral letter has been very clear for every Nicaraguan involved in the war. No one here can deceive himself.

I think this document has had a positive effect. It has finally opened the eyes of those who still harbored doubts about the true positions of everyone in this country.

The revolution's determination to further the electoral process has not changed at all. In other words, the electoral plans remain unchanged. We had thought that the planned election might help eliminate the aggressive, counterrevolutionary Yankee stand against Nicaragua and that the Nicaraguan people's will to institutionalize the democratic process would be respected, but the very opposite has been the case. Instead, once the elections were announced, acts of aggression were intensified. This has had an effect on the Nicaraguan people, who are more interested in the country's defense than in discussing the elections. This does not mean, however, that the election date will be changed. [end recording]

C.A. MINISTERS FORM 'BLOC' AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA261656 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] San Salvador -- The foreign ministers of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras, at a meeting in San Salvador to which Nicaragua was not invited, today agreed to form a common bloc against that country in the upcoming Contadora Group meeting to take place on 30 April.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran declined the invitation to attend the foreign ministers meeting. Observers consider that decision and General Oscar Mejia Victores' statement -- that as long as he is president of CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] no meeting of that military organization created by the United States will be called -- to be prudent measures.

The media indicated that it was surprising that despite the fact that Somozist counterrevolutionaries have camps in Honduras and Costa Rica, Honduran foreign Secretary Paz Barnica and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Gutierrez both denied their existence to the press. The meeting of the three foreign ministers in San Salvador has given rise to expectations, because it is believed that these countries will present proposals counterproductive to achieving peace in the area.

ARCE GREETS GDR'S HONECKER ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

LD261501 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, peoples, and governments of Nicaragua and the GDR have developed more and more closely since the revolutionary victory of 19 July 1979. This was noted by the revolutionary commander, Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua, in a telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. He drew attention in this respect to the current attempts by the United States to destroy the revolutionary achievements in Nicaragua by means of a wave of aggression.

"The National Directorate of the Sandinist Front", the telegram said, "greets the SED and Comrade Erich Honecker personally on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the party and wishes them continued success in developing a socialist society and in the struggle to preserve world peace."

Commander Bayardo Arce Castano drew attention to the dangerous aggravation of international relations because of the aggressive policy of imperialism and to the U.S. attempts to change the balance of power in its favor and against the peoples' will by stationing medium-range missiles in Europe. The telegram said that at this time GDR revolutionaries are devoting themselves to the noble task of contributing to peace in Europe and in the world. In conclusion, the telegram expressed the desire for a further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties and governments.

STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR MEXICO

PA260405 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the State Council, left a few hours ago for Mexico accompanied by Domingo Sanchez, vice president of the State Council; Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, secretary of the State Council's board of directors; and Companera Angela Rosa Acevedo, a member of the State Council's Foreign Committee. Commander Carlos Nunez said the following on the essential objectives of the trip to Mexico:

[Begin recording] [Nunez] First of all, it is to make known to the Mexican Government, people, and legislative institutions the current Nicaraguan situation. Second, it is to exchange experiences in order to advance our work on the new assembly based on the fact that it is at this time that all the guarantees in this regard should be established. Third, it is to express our gratitude for all the aid that Mexico is giving us in the political and cooperation fields. During our 2-day visit we hope to take the utmost advantage of the Mexican people's democratic experience.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, what results do you expect from your visit to Mexico?

[Nunez] Above all, we hope to obtain even closer ties between the two legislatures, and the visit falls within this framework. We also hope to achieve even closer opinions and viewpoints on the efforts currently being carried out within the Contadora process. As is known, there will be a Contadora meeting at the end of the month and as a legislature we would like to see the Mexican legislators have a direct political impact on all these negotiations and that there be closer ties between Mexico and Nicaragua. [end recording]

OBANDO Y BRAVO, OTHER CATHOLIC OFFICIALS DEPART

PA270039 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Archbishopric sources today revealed that two members of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua left the country on Tuesday. Their departure followed the publication of the political pastoral letter that has provoked a general protest from the different sectors of Nicaraguan society. According to the information received, Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo, archbishop of Managua, who is reported to have had the greatest responsibility in preparing the document, has traveled to Miami. Meanwhile, Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega, president of the conference, has gone to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, on the same flight with Obando y Bravo. Vega was accompanied by the Pope's apostolic nuncio, Andrea Di Montezemolo. No information was given regarding the reason for the trips of the two Nicaraguan prelates and the nuncio. However, it is interesting to note that their destinations are the countries which support the bands of mercenaries and former Somozist guards who attack and kill our people.

ARDE'S PASTORA ISSUES ORDERS 'TO STOP WAR'

PA261547 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1534 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] San Jose, 26 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora, military leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], this morning issued an order "to stop the war" against the Sandinist government of Managua, because of the dismantling of his installations in this capital. Pastora also told ACAN-EFE through a radio contact made this morning by an unidentified ham operator that he has requested "political asylum in Panama for members of my family, who have lived for years in Costa Rica."

"We cannot shed a single drop of blood or waste a single shot without a minimal logistical rearguard," Pastora said, further justifying the order to freeze the warlike actions of his forces. The famous "Commander Zero" reiterated that the actions of the Costa Rican police against his organization are the work of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and U.S. imperialism. According to Pastora, they want to force him to join forces with the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is fighting in the northern region of Nicaragua.

Jose Davila on ARDE's Future

PA262043 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Report by Gerardo Enrique Fonseca]

[Text] A press conference granted by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has just ended here in Escazu. We had previously been instructed to assemble at a location near Sabana, but we were moved to another place from which you will hear Jose Davila, a member of ARDE's directorate and a representative of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC] of Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Davila] We were attempting to express ARDE's concern in the face of what can be termed an abnormal situation in which the Costa Rican authorities, allegedly in compliance with Costa Rican law and in what we previously pointed out is a campaign by communist sectors, have dismantled our political offices. We attempted to talk with the people of the Security Office. We want to stress the fact that ARDE has political offices in San Jose and that our military struggle is conducted by 10,000 of our people who are fighting against totalitarianism. That is why we believe that there is no violation of Costa Rica's neutrality. We respect this government because it is free and democratic. It is that tradition of democracy that has prompted us to seek shelter here to realize political activities, not military activities. Those are carried out in Nicaragua.

[Unidentified reporter] An ACAN-EFE dispatch indicates the possibility that Eden Pastora has requested political asylum in Panama, acting on an impulse that has stemmed from this problem with the Costa Rican authorities, and that he might abandon the struggle.

[Davila] You pose two difficult questions. First, I believe it was not an act of impulse. It followed an analysis of the general political situation that ARDE is experiencing as a result of these actions. Second, the general political situation has forced Commander Pastora to decide to seek shelter for his family in a country other than Costa Rica.

Third, in regard to his abandoning the struggle, if we are pressured here in relation to our political activities, this will undoubtedly affect our struggle. However, I am sure that Commander Pastora and his 10,000 men who are in Nicaragua, like all Nicaraguan democrats, will continue fighting against communist totalitarianism, and we will not abandon the struggle. We will continue to struggle under all kinds of conditions because we have a historical goal: to rescue the freedom of the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

That was Jose Davila from ARDE, representative of the FSDC. We must add that there is a great deal of uneasiness and concern among the members of ARDE's directorate in view of the latest developments. Costa Rican authorities have reportedly confiscated approximately 25 communications systems beonging to ARDE.

This has been Gerardo Enrique Fonseca for Impactos Noticiosos.

Pastora Asks Communications Aid

PA262356 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2254 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Rio Bartola, Nicaragua, 26 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora today asked the ham radio operators in Costa Rica and the world to tune in to the radio frequencies he uses to prevent possible isolation and to be able to communicate with ARDE's [Democratice Revolutionary Alliance] political section.

The situation in the mountains of southern Nicaragua is worsening following the recent actions of the Costa Rican Government against ARDE's offices in San Jose. "Commander Cero" has charged that the last relay tower that allowed contact outside the area is about to be dismantled and this will cut off communications in the area as well as among the bases.

Pastora sent an SOS message to "all the democrats of the world" and to the ham radio operators to contact him so that he will not be isolated in the mountains of southern Nicaragua. The anti-Sandinist leader insists that "they will not withdraw" and that they have only stopped the military operations temporarily "until the logistic problems are solved in San Jose."

Commander Cero has accused the Costa Rican Government of a tenacious persecution of ARDE members that is going to force them to separate from the political sector of that organization. Eden Pastora said that the Costa Rican authorities are not permitting the passage of vehicles carrying food to the San Juan River and that food is becoming scarce at the camps. Corn, rice, and beans had been planted on the Nicaraguan banks of the San Juan River, but these are not yet ready for harvest.

Regarding statements by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) that they will occupy ARDE positions should Pastora withdraw, Pastora said that "we are not going to withdraw. That is what the CIA wants us to do, but the Somozist guardsmen will never come in, not through the north or the south."

Eden Pastora halted all his military operations after Costa Rican authorities searched the ARDE offices in San Jose and confiscated, among other things, important communications material. The freeze on the actions of the guerrillas in southern Nicaragua comes when clashes between Commander Cero's forces and the Sandinist People's Army are occurring daily.

FDN LEADER ON U.S. AID, UNIFICATION EFFORTS

PA270113 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Apr 84 p 10

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa -- Edgard Chamorro Coronel, leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN), has said that Honduras will be in serious trouble with the exodus of 13,000 counterrevolutionary men and more than 300,000 civilian if the United States Government cuts off the aid for counterrevolutionary actions.

In an interview yesterday with TIEMPO, Chamorro Coronel also said that once again efforts are being conducted to unify his group with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) forces in order to further justify U.S. aid. Chamorro Coronel said that "if U.S. aid is curtailed, 13,000 combatants and more than 300,000 Nicaraguan civilians would be fleeing to Honduras within 2-3 months. "We are hoping the U.S. Congress will find a solution," the FDN leader said. He added: "Perhaps the aid will be subject to certain restrictions, such as discontinuing the placement of mines, but we do not think they will stop sending us aid."

Chamorro Coronel added: "We are trying very hard to unite the three gorups: FDN, ARDE, and MISURA [Miskitos, Sumus, Ramas organization]. Chamorro Coronel announced that a meeting will soon be held between the commander in chief of the FDN's Civilian-Military Board [not further identified] and ARDE's leader, Eden Pastora, in order to continue with the unification efforts. "The three organizations have been working together to coordinate military actions, respecting each group's identity," he noted.

He also said that in view of the crisis, the approval of the $21 million aid for "cover operations" has provoked the U.S. Congress. Therefore, the unification of the three anti-Sandinist groups is even more necessary. "We could obtain this aid more easily if we joined forces," he stressed, adding that Eden Pastora has been the most reluctant toward having a joint leadership. However, he added that "Pastora can no longer object to the fact that our organization comprises members of the former National Guard, as they have all left the military leadership."

The FDN leader predicted "serious problems" for Central America, particularly for Honduras, if the U.S. stops sending aid.

Asked why FDN accepts CIA advice, he replied: "The CIA is not giving us training" [adiestramiento] and added that only Nicaraguans are participating in the anti-Sandinist struggle. "The mining of the ports was carried out by Miskito Indians of MISURA and our pilots are Nicaraguans. However, our relations with other countries are confidential," he concluded.

BRIEFS

COTTON EXPORT REVENUES -- Nicaraguan cotton exports through the first half of April totaled 137,774 bales, representing revenues of approximately $32,434,500. The cotton bales were sold for as much as $377.15 in international markets; the best buyers were France and Japan. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Apr 84 PA]

OFFICIALS, CITIZENS REACT TO BOMBING IN ANGOLA

Acosta Expresses CDR Reaction

FL261744 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Armando Acosta Cordero, alternate member of the party Politburo and national CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] coordinator, speaking at the closing ceremony of the second CDR-FAR national seminar, expressed the rejection of all CDR members of the vandalistic and criminal attack perpetrated against Cuban internationalist workers in Huambo, Angola, where they were giving internationalist assistance to the brother people of Angola.

Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Politburo and first alternate of the FAR minister, had earlier expressed greetings from General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party Central Committee, in which he expressed his gratitude to our principal mass organization. Various ranking FAR officers addressed the CDR-FAR seminar that ended this afternoon at FAR headquarters, and the CDR 2 December contest was announced.

Rodriguez, Veiga Condemn Act

FL261302 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] For the past 24 hours all the people of Cuba have been expressing their disapproval of the barbarous imperialist and racist crime perpetrated against the Cuban civilian internationalist workers in Angola. These expressions have taken the form of demonstrations, statements, and messages.

As he signed the workers book of honor at the Ministry of Foreign Relations, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, condemned the criminal attack, which was carried out by agents in the service of Yankee imperialism and South African racists.

In Santiago de Cuba, Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Central Committee and general secretary of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions], said that at this time all our people feel the pain caused by the news that a group of brave Cuban workers was the victim of this criminal terrorist act. A declaration on the subject was issued in Havana by the CTC. It pointed out that the objectives of this abominable crime are in line with the fierce hatred which characterizes the action of Yankee imperialism and their puppet groups against the Cuban revolution and the brother Angolan people. The CTC declaration states: In the face of such repulsive acts, we state that tens of thousands of individuals are ready to occupy the places of those who fell.

Perpetrators Termed Assassins

FL262312 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Condemnation of the cowardly attack on Cuban civilian collaborators in Angola today continued in Cuba. At the Cuban Foreign Ministry, Minister Isidoro Malmierca presided over a meeting attended by all Ministry Workers. Marcelino Fajardo from the Labor Bureau [as heard] described as assassins those who had committed the brutal act.

Angolan Envoy Blames U.S.

FL270219 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Statement by Angolan Ambassador to Cuba Comrade Mwaete Joao Baptista on the killing of 14 Cubans in Huambo, Angola -- recorded]

[Text] We believe that the U.S. Government is trying to flagrantly meddle in our domestic affairs. This meddling has been demonstrated in Huambo, where builders, teachers, and physicians who were helping us overcome the serious difficulties we face now have to be buried or are confined to hospitals because of this criminal act.

We believe that the U.S. Government, the South African Government, and the international reactionary circles are full responsible for this action. The peace-loving and justice-loving forces should join in condemning this action, which violates all UN resolutions aimed at guaranteeing peace and tranquillity, and peaceful and harmonious cooperation among peoples.

Our response to this action is to struggle determinedly against these maneuvers, these crimes. We must organize ourselves in defense of the economy. We must mobilize our youths and organize them in brigades for vigilance, because our revolution has to arm itself to attain its objectives.

In our country, this action has resulted in spontaneous demonstrations condemning and repudiating this odious aggression, this bloody aggression against a peace-loving and justice-loving nation. Everybody should condemn this action, because in effect it is aimed at subduing a determined people, aimed at ending the aid offered by one nation to another still struggling to attain its objectives.

The cooperation Cuba gives us can only be appreciated by the Angolan people. We are the only ones who can say that the Cuban cooperation is exemplary, historic, directed at our people's well-being, and intended to foster bilateral cooperation.

MEETING OPENS ON COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL261400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] With the objective of discussing Cuban-Czechoslovak cooperation in the fields of public health, electricity, and the sugar, foods, mining and geology, and pharmaceutical industries, the plenary meeting of the eighth conference of the Intergovernmental Commission for Cooperation has opened in Havana.

Joel Domenech, member of the Central Committee and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is presiding over the Cuban team at the negotiations, while Ladislav Gerle, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and vice president of the government, heads his country's delegation. The commission's work will conclude on 30 April.

RISQUET RECEIVES BULGARIAN WORKERS BRIGADE

FL261442 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, has received at the airport the Fidel Castro Construction Brigade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The brigade is made up of 82 construction workers who will work for 1 year on the Cienfuegos nuclear power plant.

In exchange, 82 Cuban construction workers in the Cuban-Bulgarian Friendship Brigade will go to Bulgaria to work for 1 year with the objective of winning the honor of calling the group the (Jorge Dimitrov) Brigade. The official reception ceremony for the Bulgarian Fidel Castro Brigade was presided over by Jaime Crombet, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

RAUL CASTRO INAUGURATES MTT SCHOOL IN JOVELLANOS

FL261940 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] The Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] provincial school located in Jovellanos, Matanzas Province, has been inaugurated. The school was completed in the record time of only 72 days despite its size and complexity. Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and FAR minister, presided over the inauguration ceremony. The school bears the name of Horacio Rodriguez Hernandez, a heroic revolutionary from Matanzas who was a member of the Granma expedition and fought in the Sierra Maestra.

Comrades Esteban Lazo, Humberto Miguel Fernandez, Raul Rodriguez Lopez, and Joaquin Bernal Camero, first secretaries of the party Provincial Committees of Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Villa Clara, and Sancti Spiritus, respectively, and FAR officers and mass organization leaders attended the inauguration. Esteban Lazo, first secretary of the party Provincial Committee of Matanzas Province, opened the ceremony inaugurating the MTT school and described its installations. He stressed the fact that in the construction of the school, the workers donated 80,000 hours of work. During the inauguration ceremony a group of comrades received distinguished service awards for their outstanding contribution to a demonstration given in a defense zone of Jovellanos. FAR Minister Raul Castro and Esteban Lazo unveiled a bust of Commander Horacio Rodriguez Hernandez, whose name was given to the school in which a group of men and women is now being trained to become specialists and leaders of small units. When the ceremony concluded, Raul visited different parts of the school. He congratulated the construction workers and all those who participated in the construction work.

REAGAN ARRIVES FOR 6-DAY VISIT IN BEIJING

FL270116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan today received cordial greetings on his arrival in Beijing. He reiterated his invitation to his Chinese counterpart and host to visit the United States. Reagan will be in China 6 days.

POLICE REPRESS RIOTERS IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA260440 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] More than 120 injured, 34 dead, and 2,000 arrests is the toll of the police repression unleashed against the demonstrations in several Dominican cities to protest the country's chaotic economic situation. By the end of the second day of protests, Santo Domingo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and other Dominican cities had noted intense clashes between workers, students, and housewives who defied attempts by the police, Army, and Navy to impose order by force. According to official estimates, the situation in that Caribbean nation has practically become a revolt. During the disturbances that began on Monday to protest the country's economic policy and the signing of agreements with the IMF for $459 million, groups of civilians have tried to seize police stations.

In Santo Domingo the country's five labor unions called a strike that virtually paralyzed the city. Although the strike was announced for 24 hours it has been stated that it could be extended for an indefinite period and become widespread if the Salvador Jorge Blanco government does not listen to the popular demands. Recent reports indicate that farm workers were abandoning their jobs and that incidents had been reported in 17 important Dominican cities and towns that had initially remained calm.

The Dominican Government refused to express an opinion on the events and merely stated that it was evaluating the situation.

President Blames Opposition

FL261336 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] With the deaths of 7 more people, the death toll due to police repression of the people's demonstrations that started Monday in the Dominican Republic has reached 60. According to Dominican news media, the most recent deaths occurred in Santo Domingo and other places in the country's interior, where demonstrations continue against increases in the prices of necessary goods and the recent signing of an agreement with the International Monetary Fund. The tally of the official repression has reached more than 150 injured and thousands of arrests. Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco has said that his government would energetically act to halt the disturbances. The president praised what he called the justice shown by the Armed Forces and the police in the face of the serious events that have occurred. He said that the events were provoked by opposition parties. Dominican trade union sources have indicated that the conflicts originated with government concessions to the International Monetary Fund.

Juan Bosch Discusses Situation

FL261544 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Dominican author and historian Juan Bosch is visiting our country to attend the activities commemorating the 25th anniversary of Casa de las Americas.

[Begin ~~recor~~ding] [Unidentified announcer] We would like to take advantage of your stay in Cuba to talk about the Dominican people. Currently there is a difficult economic situation in the Dominican Republic which has resulted in protest demonstrations. We would like to know your assessment of the current situation in the country.

[Bosch] That situation was inevitable. I said that it was inevitable (?with the) negotiations with the International Monetary Fund. I was of the opinion that we should oppose negotiations with the Fund. The negotiations went ahead. The Dominican peso was dramatically and rapidly devalued. After the announcement of increases in the prices of basic goods like wheat flour, sugar, milk, and especially processed milk [word indistinct], people's uprisings occurred which, according to news that I have just received, took place in 19 neighborhoods in the capital, in the city of Santiago, in Bani -- birthplace of Maximo Gomez -- and in San Cristobal. The economic crisis, brought about by the mistakes of the party that has been in power since 1978 -- many mistakes -- and the situation created by the demands of the IMF are of necessity leading the country to a political crisis that has in the background the general crisis of the capitalist system. We now find ourselves at that stage -- that is, squarely facing social crisis and political crisis. [end recording]

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES CALLS FOR CARICOM ACTION

FL261656 Bridgetown CANA in English 2010 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 25 (CANA) -- Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles says it's time for regional countries to end the talks and get down to dealing with the problems facing the Caribbean Community (Caricom). And Miss Charles, in an interview with the EXPRESS newspaper here, cited a need for Caricom heads of government to meet before their next scheduled summit in the Bahamas in July. "Indeed, the time has come for action and not talk," said the Dominica prime minister. "We should get the facts down in detail and we should be prepared to discuss documented incidents, reasons, and replies from the relevant governments."

Apart from trade problems about which Miss Charles voiced particular concern, last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada caused divisions within Caricom among those countries which participated and those which deplored the action.

Miss Charles said the question of free trade was "the problem affecting our relations for the past 18 months."

As a result of domestic economic problems, some Caricom member countries, notably Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, introduced measures to check the inflow of imports in a bid to save vital foreign exchange.

With the squeeze on in Port of Spain, Caricom's biggest market, exporters in the other islands started to feel the pinch, some having to cut back operations and send home staff.

Miss Charles said even if an informal heads of government summit were to take place prior to the Bahamas meeting, the Nassau conference should be devoted exclusively to thrashing out the trading impasse.

"We should come together to decide whether it is the bureaucracy that is causing the delays," said Miss Charles, arguing for a informal heads of government meeting before the Nassau summit. "We should be able to decide upon the reasons and the suspicions about these problems in each case."

The Dominica prime minister said the seven-member Caricom sub-group, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), should also hold a similar mini-session on the trade issue before attending any large conference of the Caribbean Community. Miss Charles is head of the OECS.

The EXPRESS noted that earlier this year, St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton had also put out a call for an [words indistinct] of Caricom leaders to discuss [words indistinct] industry and commerce minister, Desmond Cartey, sparked off grave concern for the future of Caricom trade when he suggested to local manufacturers that they should look to extra-regional markets if they expected to survive.

GUADELOUPE

14 BOMB BLASTS CAUSE DAMAGE, NO INJURIES

FL261926 Bridgetown CANA in English 1910 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, April 26 (CANA-REUTER) -- A series of 14 bomb attacks aimed at public buildings and private businesses hit this French Caribbean island today and police said they suspected local nationalist movements.

The bombs were all small and caused no injuries, but some damage in 11 different towns, police said. No one has yet claimed responsibility. The Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance (ARC) has carried out an intermittent bombing campaign in support of its demands for independence from France, which rules the island as an overseas department.

In February last year, five people were injured in a bomb explosion on Guadeloupe for which the ARC claimed responsibility. Among targets of today's blasts were a jail in Pointe-a-Pitre, where some militant separatists are being held, tax offices in four different towns, a police station, a town hall, two banks, and a snack bar.

JAMAICA

SHEARER TRAVELS TO FIJI FOR ACP-EEC TALKS

FL261706 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 25 (CANA) -- Jamaica's foreign minister, Hugh Shearer, has gone to Fiji for talks between the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of countries and the European Community (EEC) on a successor agreement to their Lome Aid and Trade Pact which expires next February. Shearer is the current president of the ACP Council of Ministers. The Suva meetings, running from April 29 to May 5, will be the third negotiation session of the ACP-EEC Ministerial Council for a new accord to replace the present five-year convention.

However, negotiations have been continuing at the ambassadorial level in Brussels at the ACP-EEC headquarters since the last ministerial session there in February.

Issues to be discussed include trade arrangements, rules of origin, commodities, the Price Stabilizing System (Stabex), agriculture, minerals, industrial cooperation, fisheries, tourism, cultural cooperation, and financial and technical cooperation, including the volume of resources to be made available under the new convention.

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES SOCIAL, ECONOMIC ILLS

FL262102 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, April 26 (CANA) -- Jamaica's Labour Minister J.A.G. Smith has proposed a set of possible solutions to Jamaica's present social and economic problems, along with a parallel set of responsibilities for government, workers, and employers.

Greater production and increased exports were the key elements in the package outlined yesterday by the minister. He stressed that the private sector, as the main engine of economic growth, had a vital role to play in reviving the economy and it would be best if everyone, both employers and workers, pulled together.

Smith was giving the main address at the 24th annual general meeting of the Caribbean Employer Association at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel in Kingston. The meeting ends tomorrow. The minister, who quoted Edmund Burke: "A nation without the means of reform is a nation without the means of survival," said: "Here in Jamaica, we are beset by many problems, some of which have been long in the making and some of the more recent ones have been influenced by our efforts to correct our acute foreign exchange problem."

He said this was more likely to result from a whittling away of private sector organisations by apathy or indifference resulting in a failure to provide the manpower and financial support that the organisations needed to meet the challenges of changing times. "It is very easy to criticise a country or government which finds itself not just in a financial bind, but virtually in an economic siege. What is more difficult, and what needs more thought, is to identify where the real, long-term solutions lie," he added. "Governmental efforts by way of laws, regulations, and structures by themselves will not solve our problems.

"Part of the address to our problem lies in recognition of what our situation really is, and not what it should be, or what [passage indistinct] tourism, or the injection of more foreign loans. These solutions have one common base: In that they do not require any effort on our part but for us to be the beneficiaries of the efforts of others."

Smith said the solutions should include:

--A concerted effort to eradicate indiscipline in the society, in particular as regards work, conduct, and deportment.

--A complete reappraisal of and major improvement in the national work ethic.

--A reassessment in the use of our several freedoms, recognising that some individual freedoms can only be claimed with an eye to ensuring that the freedoms of others must not be jeopardised.

--Improved respect for the protection of personal, corporate, and national property.

--Rapid reduction of the "freeness" mentality and rumour mongering.

--An improved standard of published information, regularly expressed and in simple terms, relevant to the indicators that will allow all citizens to monitor on a timely basis the success, or otherwise, or "our collective efforts to earn our way out of our national financial crisis."

--Simplification and reduction of time-consuming and increasing number of forms required for business in general and export in particular.

--Increased export production of goods requiring a small percentage of foreign input. This should be adequately supported by production incentives targeted to materialise when the foreign exchange has been received in the Bank of Jamaica.

--More emphasis by established enterprises in diversification, either by joint venture or on our own account into areas such as export agriculture an agro-industry. This would allow the nation to earn much-needed foreign exchange with the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

"All sectors must now take an urgent and comprehensive (look at) priorities in the national interest," Smith declared, as he outlined the various roles as follows:

--Firstly government must take a new and pragmatic approach to:

--The maintenance and expansion of national assets, e.g. roads, water, and communication.

--Creating a climate in which the private sector can plan and implement new strategies, "to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat," and...

--Maintaining dialogue with workers and employers representatives to ensure a free flow of vital information.

With regards to workers:

They must take a new approach to activities at the work-place to ensure that maximum productivity is achieved. The preparation of claims should take into account schemes that allow for the sharing of profits to be made during the life of the contract, rather than profits made before or after the contract period. Workers representatives should maintain a constant dialogue with management to ensure that the best possible climate for harmonious industrial relationship is maintained.

With regard to employers:

They must plan and implement new and pragmatic strategies to maximise productivity and profits.

Should carefully manage credit and clash-flow to ensure that ability to pay the revelant share of profits to re-investment, workers entitlement, and shareholders distribution is maximized.

Maintain a constant dialogue with workers and their representatives to ensure the creation and maintenance of the best possible climate for harmonious industrial relations.

Smith said when thinking of getting badly-needed foreign exchange, agriculture and agro-industry came to mind, for the following reasons:

The Caribbean Basin Initiative provides new large and ready markets for non-traditional and exotic goods, for example, winter vegetables.

From our present position, only capital is needed to provide the vital ingredients necessary to give production within the next 26 to 30 weeks.

Given the present position, it is the only area that can with minimum re-training, absorb a significant number of our unemployed work-force.

"A significant input can be made from local funds currently lying more or less dormant in local institutions, which if left as is, will never add to the inflow of foreign exchange. What is therefore required is a conscious decision to diversify in the national interest," he said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

OPTIMISM FOLLOWS RISE IN WEEKLY OIL OUTPUT

FL261746 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, April 26 (CANA) -- Energy officials here have expressed cautious optimism about Trinidad and Tobago's prospects of halting a five-year decline in oil production after output rose by 8,000 barrels-per-day this week.

Current production is now 167,000 BPD, up from 159,000 BPD recorded at the end of last year.

Energy Minister Patrick Manning confirmed there was a slight increase in production, and said he hoped that "this reversal is not of a temporary nature."

Permanent Secretary Trevor Boopsingh said the ministry was "optimistic" about prospects for stemming the decline of oil, which is the mainstay of this twin-island Republic's economy.

Boopsingh, however, stressed that the ministry was exercising "caution" about projecting a consistent increase for the rest of the year.

Oil production, which peaked at 230,000 BPD in 1978, has been on the decline since then.

Oil companies have complained that high government taxes mitigate against increasing production. Government has reduced a supplementary petroleum tax for land operators from 35 per cent to 15 per cent and subsequent oil companies have generally been outlining plans to step up production.

The supplementary petroleum tax is based on the gross revenue of the oil companies. It was introduced in the mid-70's in an attempt to maximise returns on OPEC world price increases.

Manning said the production increase was due largely to stepped-up operations by the American off-shore company Amoco Trinidad Ltd and the Trinidad-Tesoro Company, in which government has majority shareholding.

The state-owned Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company Ltd (Trintoc) was also showing a modest production increase of 500 BPD, energy officials said.

"The declining production trend of which we have been speaking for some time appears to have been reversed," Manning said. "The ministry is watching the situation closely."

PANAMA

SHLAUDEMAN ARRIVES, MEETS WITH OYDEN ORTEGA

PA260410 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Harry Shlaudeman, special U.S. envoy for Central America, this morning arrived in Panama City from Venezuela. Shlaudeman replaced Richard Stone. He was welcomed at the airport by U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs and other U.S. officials.

Harry Shlaudeman talked for approximately 40 minutes with Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega regarding the Central American problems and the progress achieved by the Contadora Group. Minister Ortega pointed out that the subcommission's work has progressed, and announced that a new meeting will be held this Sunday between the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts.

Shlaudeman said upon leaving the Foreign Ministry that the United States supports the Contadora Group's activities; however, he refused to give further details, adding that he will offer more information about his tour after meeting with President Jorge Illueca and General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

PERU

SHINING PATH KILLS 32 PEASANTS IN HUANTA

PY262033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1454 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Lima, 26 Apr (AFP) -- Police sources today reported here that 32 campesinos, including women, children, and elderly, were murdered by a commando of the extremist group Shining Path in the Pampacancha community, located 20 km from the city of Huanta, Ayacucho Department. Numerous persons were wounded during the massacre and some of them were taken to Huanta. The massacre occurred last Friday, but it was only reported yesterday to the Huanta authorities by the survivors.

Approximately 30 Shining Path members, heavily armed, entered the campesino community and after selecting their victims and giving them a summary trial for being police informers, murdered some of them with submachinegun bursts and hung the others, according to the report submitted by the survivors.

The report in a local newspaper, which published a partial list of the victims, indicates that initially only 7 campesinos were reported killed, but the authorities later confirmed that 32 had been murdered.